THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1864. NO. 193.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month	$ 3 [illegible]
" 3 months	15 [illegible]
" 6 months	25 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	5 00
" 6 months	10 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1864.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

[illegible]	9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, daily at	1 P M
" N C R R	11 A M
Western, "	11 A M
Augusta, "	11 A M
Fayetteville,	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	12 M
Carthage, Saturdays at	11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at	3 P M
Louisburg, "	12 M
Roxboro', "	12 M
Eastern closes daily at	9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at	9 A M
" N C R R,	3 P M
Western, " at	9 P M
Augusta, " at	9 P M
Fayetteville, at	12½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at	6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at	9 A M
Louisburg, Wednesdays at	1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 20.—There was unusual activity in the enemy's camp yesterday and to-day. Troops were seen marching towards City Point and crossing to Bermuda Hundreds.

There is no demonstration in force in our front. The enemy are demonstrating this morning on our extreme right below the city, but it is not supposed to amount to much.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—All continues quiet on the lines below Richmond. No news from the Valley.

New York papers of the 17th received. Later intelligence from Georgia is a telegram from Chattanooga dated the 13th, which says that our scouts fail to show the presence of any considerable body of the enemy north of Tunnel Hill.

Schofield sent out a strong reconnoitering party to-day to discover the whereabouts of the rebel column said to be moving towards Ringgold. No communication yet with Sherman.

Jeff Thompson captured Sedalia on the 15th. Price is still reported moving on Lexington.

Gold continues to advance in New York. The last quotation is [illegible].

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—New York papers of the 18th received. Official dispatches from the War Department says that advices from Sherman to the evening of the 16th indicate that Hood, after having struck the railroad in the neighborhood of Dalton and Resaca, has fallen back before Sherman without fighting, abandoning his great movement upon our line of communications. He has torn up some fifteen miles of road from Resaca North, but the injury will be repaired without difficulty. The interruption will cause no inconvenience to Sherman's army, as his stores and supplies south of the break, as well as north, are ample. Hood retreated towards the southwest. His rear left Dalton in haste on Sunday morning.

From telegrams say Hood is moving to Layfayette.—Sherman is pressing him closely. Hood has nearly his whole army with him. Kilpatrick has reached Dalton with his cavalry.

Last Friday the 13th New York cavalry surprised Mosby near Piedmont and captured four pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners.

Several prominent business houses in Baltimore and Washington have been closed by order of the government.

The New Constitution of Maryland has been adopted by a majority of fifteen hundred, the army vote having overcome the home majority against it.

Gold has advanced to 22[illegible], but closed at 218 in consequence of the reported evacuation of Richmond.

A peace address signed by three hundred thousand persons has been transmitted from England to Gov. Seymour to be placed before the American people. The signatures were obtained within three weeks, and embrace every class. The clergy of all denominations have supported it, especially the Catholic priesthood.

Cotton had declined one-half to one-third penny, but closed firm.

Our President cannot be very popular with the Yankees judging from the following which we find in the Savannah *Republican*. As the lines were found on a dead Yankee we think it more than probable that the author has already got to the brimstone country in which he wished Mr. Davis:

The following lines were taken from the body of a dead Yankee on the battle field of Reams' Station, by a Georgia soldier belonging to Young's Brigade:

PRAYER IN BEHALF OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Oh may that cursed Jeff Davis float
Go [illegible] in open boat
In Island cold without a coat
Glory Halelujah.

Without a compass sail or oar
A million miles away from shore
Where mighty waves like mountain roar
Glory Halelujah.

May sharks devour him stem and stern
A whale engulph him down in turn
And the devil get the hole consarn
Glory Halelujah.

Oh may the cursed traitor swell
In darkest pits of the deepest hell
And gnash his teeth and groan and yell
Glory Halelujah.

In burning brimstone may he bee
While little devils dance in glee
Then lock the door and loose the kee
Glory Halelujah.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PAST.—Hot whisky punch, hot buckweat cakes, patent leather boots and Yankee cheese.

Nearly every detailed man you meet thinks this war has lasted about long enough.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—W. R. Richardson—Good grist miller wanted.

H. A. Dowd, A. Q. M.—Notice concerning cotton and wool cards.

Jno. G. Williams & Co., Brokers—See advertisement.

On last Monday night a party of five men belonging to Col. Whitford's command, at Kinston, captured a party of five negroes below Newbern and brought them into our lines.

The Yankees that were reported to be marching on Weldon, it is now asserted came as far as Murphy's, on the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, and then returned. The "new issue" were in position and it is well for the marauders that they came no farther.

The detailed men are coming to the city in large numbers to have their papers overhauled and their chances determined. We don't think that many of them will escape service! The determination of the authorities seems to be to send every man to the front that the law will reach.

DEATH OF GEN. JOHN H. MORGAN.

A distinguished citizen of Tennessee, feeling it due to truth and justice that all shadow of suspicion, caused by the reports that at first prevailed, should be removed from the ladies whose names were mentioned in connection with the death of Gen. Morgan, hands the following to the editor of the Richmond *Whig*:

In giving publicity to the causes which led to the death of the gallant and lamented Gen. Morgan, the correspondents of the press have done injustice to the family of Mrs. Catherine Williams, at whose house he was killed. East Tennessee has been, during the war, disputed territory, alternately occupied by our army and the enemy. The house of Mrs. Williams, being a short distance from the railroad depot, has been the headquarters of the Commanding Generals of both armies. At one time it was occupied by Gen. Longstreet; at another by Burnside. For two or three days before the death of Gen. Morgan, which occurred on the morning of the 4th of September, the few loyal people who resided in Greenville were apprehending a raid from the Yankees, who were in some force at Bull's Gap, about [illegible]teen miles off.

The writer of this has read a letter of Miss Nancy Scott, dated 6th September, who was at Mrs. Williams' at the time of Gen. Morgan's death, and was an eye-witness of the whole scene, which ought to be published, to correct many errors that are abroad connected with the death of Gen. Morgan. Miss Scott is a grand-daughter of Hugh Lawson White, and the accomplished authoress of his life. She is in no way connected with Mrs Catherine Williams, though an intimate friend of the family, is uncommonly intelligent, and possesses great candor and truthfulness, and is now exiled from her home as a punishment for her Southern principles. She says:

"We arrived at Mrs. Williams' on Thursday, the 1st of September. We were looking constantly for the Yankees on Friday and Saturday morning, but they did not come. Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, Gen. Morgan with his staff, accompanied by William Williams, her son, rode up to Mrs. Williams' gate. She gave them an invitation to remain, which they accepted. No one was here but Mrs. Williams and myself, Lucy (Mrs. Jos. Williams) having gone to the country five miles, and did not return until about 11 o'clock next day. We spent the evening pleasantly, it being the first time I had ever been in Gen. Morgan's company."

It thus appears that Lucy Williams, who has been accused of betraying Gen. Morgan, was not at home at the time of his arrival. She had gone some five miles in the country on a visit before he and his staff arrived at Mrs. Williams', and did not return till about 11 o'clock A. M., next day, the day of his death, which was several hours after he was killed by the enemy.

It is well to remember this letter was written the day after the death of General Morgan. No one will be uncharitable enough to charge the elder Mrs. Williams with the betrayal and murder of General Morgan. The whole tenor of her life, her venerable age, known patriotism and devotion to our cause refute the accusation, nor is it just to connect Mrs. Lucy Williams with the foul means by which his death was brought about. Greenville is a small and disloyal village. How easily could any one of its people have given information to the enemy of General Morgan's arrival with his staff.

It seems to me to be cruel and unjust to visit this great sin on any one of the females of Mrs. Williams' family, when hundreds of others, known to be disloyal had equal if not greater opportunities to betray General Morgan into the hands of his enemies. The wife of the notorious Frey, who is now in some of our military prisons, lives in an adjoining lot to Mrs. Williams, and has unlimited opportunity to be a spy upon her house, and upon all who entered it.

It would be utterly impossible for a man of General Morgan's fame and notoriety, accompanied by his staff, to enter a small villiage and stop all night in it without the fact being generally known. When so many others, therefore, who are known to be his enemies, had it in their power to betray him, is it not very unjust to lay the charge to his friends and to those who were hospitably receiving him? The writer of this has, for a long time known the venerable Mrs. Williams and her family, and he feels it but an act of simple justice to give to them the benefit of this plain and unvarnished vindication.

A FRIEND.

HOUSE FOR RENT.

WILL BE RENTED AT AUCTION ON SATURday next, Oct. 22d, at 12 o'clock, at Towles', the house and lot near Price's Hotel, known as the Malone place. The house is large and comfortable and will accommodate a large family. Particulars made known on day of renting.
Oct 20-3t*

AXES! AXES! AXES!

WE WILL PAY FROM $5 TO $7 FOR OLD AXES, or will put steel in one axe for two old ones. 5 and 6 inch STOVE PIPE made to order.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Oct 20-1w North State Iron and Brass Works.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—None but those who have felt the ennui of hospital or camp life can tell how much suitable reading matter is appreciated by our toil worn soldiers; and I wish to suggest to those having relatives and friends in the army, the fitness of sending them a little work recently published in the city of Raleigh, by Frank I. Wilson, Esq., entitled the "Battle of Great Bethel." This little volume gives a full, succinct and glowing description of that first and greatest battle, considering the odds that our noble volunteers were forced to contend against and which they so gloriously vanquished. That battle was fought by North Carolinians, this book is written by a North Carolinian, and does, what is seldom done in the public prints of these days, full justice to North Carolina soldiers. Consider, ye fathers, how it will cheer the heart of your noble sons to see their deeds thus faithfully chronicled, how it will invigorate their weary arms to strike afresh for liberty.

The retail price is $1.50 per copy, but Mr. Wilson will furnish the book at $1 to any one desirous of sending this sterling work to the soldiers. Then let the soldiers' friends enclose him $5 or $10, or any amount they please, with instructions where to send the copies, and they will be sent postage prepaid.

A READER.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1864.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—A letter from Mobile dated Oct. 11th says:

This morning another installment of wolly heads was received by railroad, numbering two hundred. They are quite an acquisition, as I observe they are working on the fortifications and cleaning the gutters of the streets in the lower part of the city. They are content, saying they had just as soon be here as with the Yankees, some prefering to be here. A majority say they were pressed in by the Yankees, who, they say, are conscripting all negroes in North Alabama between 18 and 45 years—all who are able to do duty or work for their benefit, the Yankees having come to the conclusion that negroes make very poor soldiers. All of the once splendid plantations in Limestone and Madison counties are now desolated, many of them entirely deserted, some of them with one or more old negroes on them.

I was much amused by the conversation of an old negro captured at Sulphur Springs, by Forrest, who had belonged to a relative of mine in Limestone county, who said that the Yankees promised him pay for little jobs, but always forget to give it to him—and took good care to place him in the most dangerous position.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 3, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

TAKEN UP,

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WAKE County, about the 1st of October, a negro man who says his name is BEN, and that he belongs to Simon D. Newsom, of Hertford County. He is black, has one defective eye, some 35 or 40 years of age, will weigh 160 to 170 pounds. Owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
Oct 12-d 3t w 1t W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

NEW STORE.

J. KARRER HAS JUST OPENED A NEW CONfectionary and fruit Store on Fayetteville street, opposite the Post Office, where may be found a large assortment of cream and sugar candy, cakes, apples, cheese and sweet cider. Also a nice lot of imported segars, tobacco and matches.
Oct 17-d1w

LOST,

ON THE STREET, BETWEEN MY RESIDENCE and the Grave Yard, on Sunday afternoon, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, for which a liberal reward will be paid if left at the Progress office or returned to me.
Oct 17-tf MRS. C. P. PENNINGTON.

WANTED,

I WISH TO PURCHASE ONE HYDRAULIC PRESS, from 3 to 500 tons capacity. A liberal price will be paid for one of suitable capacity. Address me at Petersburg, Va., Box 490, or Raleigh, N. C., care of W. R. RICHARDSON. WM. JOHNSON.
Oct 14-6t

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.
Sept 27-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 6-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1864, IT being Tuesday, I will, as Executor of Wm. Holloway, dec'd., sell on a credit of twelve months, to be paid in any funds that can be used in settling the estate, all the crop of wheat, corn and oats, some fine horses, cattle and hogs—two wagons, carts, blacksmiths tools, &c., &c.

On the same day and upon the same terms I will rent two good plantations. They are situated about nine miles northwest of Raleigh.

Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers and renters. SOL. WIGGINS,
Oct 10-dtd* Executor.

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the PROGRESS on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at
Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and mane untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.
Oct 6-d&tdw2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENTS for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting their Schedule of Prices for the next sixty days, in that the great abundance of most of our crops, with the improved condition of our financial, and consequent increased security for our currency, enable them, without injury to the producer, to lower the prices of the prime necessaries of life to the soldier, and it is to be hoped to the indigent of our country. This lowering of prices must again act in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the worth of the currency, increased as it has been by the rapacious greed of individuals of ALL classes, and especially of the cotton Factories, and lately so strongly exhibited by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to this. Scarcity of food can no longer be alleged for high prices, as there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people in sustaining our wise and patriotic Treasurer—Mr. Trenholm—in his efforts hitherto so successful in putting our financial matters on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice. The Commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. George W. Mordecai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical Schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia:

Apples, dried,	good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs	25 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	2 75
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	5 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	80
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	40
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	6 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth,	wollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	5 00
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	4 40
do	shelled, sacks not included, per bush 56 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	90
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	"	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	800 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,000 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	80
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	8 00
do	sorghum, per gallon	6 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head,	600 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	5 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	8 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	1 82
do	salted, per pound,	2 30
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	56 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 3/4 yard wide, 3½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 3½ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per bush of 50 lbs,	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	28 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	30 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	1 50
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00
HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.		
Baling long forage, per hundred pounds		75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,		25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		10 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day		5 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		15 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day		7 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day		20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day		10 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day		3 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day		1 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month		75 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month		37 00
Hire of horse, per day		1 50

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found essential, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their crops as a necessity to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the country, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The Commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 5th day of December next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapproving on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN,
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Umpire.
Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1864-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following are the rates for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE OR EIGHT LINES OR LESS.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and Other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

COTTON YARNS FOR SALE.

I HAVE ON HAND 500 BUNCHES OF COTTON yarn, assorted numbers varying from 8 to 12, which I am authorized to sell, for specie, or bank notes, on specie paying banks. I will sell it lower than it can be bought in this section of country, if applied for soon.
Address W. F. SHULTZ,
Oct 19-2t* Salem, N. C.

FOR SALE.

65 SACKS OF PRIME VIRGINIA SALT, OR WILL exchange one bushel of Salt for three bushels of NEW CORN, both Corn and Salt delivered at my Mills, on Neuse River.
Oct 18-6tf W. R. RICHARDSON

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, of sufficient capacity for a large family.
Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.
Oct 18-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM ENGINE 12 HORSE POWER. BOILer 20 ft. long, 30 inch diameter, 40 ft. shafting 2½ inch, 12 pulleys turnface. Two Grist Mills and fixtures. Blacksmith shop and tools; One Dwelling House, good garden, ½ acre lot with a good business that will yield three hundred per cent. on the investment. Immediate possession given, with the business taught. Apply immediately to BOX 254, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct 17-d&w.

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.
Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.
MILLER & RICHARDSON.
Sept 30-tf

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.
Sept 22-tf

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NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.
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WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept [illegible]-tf

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THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black.
[illegible] JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.
Address FRANK I. WILSON,
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Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 20-tf

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

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Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to
Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of notifying us by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send in money to renew in time.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the PROGRESS, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	[illegible]
" " Three months	[illegible]
" " One month	[illegible]
Weekly paper, three months	[illegible]
" " Six months	[illegible]

To any person sending us five subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time gratis.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

Senator Johnson's Letter.

We publish this letter as a part of the history of the times. We see nothing in it that is practical and nothing that can lead to peace. Mr. Johnson says that "the pen, not the sword, must, at last, solve our difficulties, and the sooner the controversy can be transferred from the field of battle to the forum of rational and honorable negotiations, the better it will be for both governments." And yet he goes on to argue that the time for negotiation has not come, and that we must fight on—hold our hands and await a more favorable opportunity. That's the argument, but those who have watched the operations of the last four years will at once determine that the more favorable time will never come. [illegible] thinks otherwise, and we give him a hearing. His letter pleases the fanatics, while that of Mr. Boyce is denounced [illegible].

We received no Richmond or Petersburg papers yesterday. The mail train on the N. C. Road had not arrived at Greensboro at 11 o'clock, a. m., and we shall hardly receive the mail in time for this issue. The wires are working, however, and if anything important in Virginia occurred we [illegible] no doubt, be kept posted. At last accounts everything was profoundly quiet between Petersburg and Richmond, and we rather incline to the opinion that there will be no general engagement until after the election, and possibly not then.—Grant is evidently trying to play the same game at Richmond that he played at Vicksburg, and means, if allowed to do so, to reduce the city without fighting.

From Georgia we have absolutely nothing. We don't know where Hood is, nor do we know what he or Sherman are doing. The weather is good for operations, but the armies are still. Let us be patient—if we can.

It is said that Gen. Hood has prohibited the sending of dispatches beyond his lines for the present.—*Mobile paper.*

Where is Gen. Hood, and where are his lines? Has he a man on the railroad between Atlanta and Nashville? We ask for information. Our impression is that Sherman's communication is open from Atlanta to Nashville, and that so far as Hood is concerned it will remain so. We may be mistaken and hope we are; but we have no doubt but it is best to prohibit the sending of news beyond the lines until there is something better to send than that which has reached us lately.

The army must be fed, and the people must not starve. Both of these ends must be kept in view.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

Yes, it is very important that the people and the army should be fed, but who shall feed them if all the farmers are to be put in the army?—Will the ravens feed us till the war ends? It is easy to say that the army must be fed, but it requires men and horses to cultivate the soil, and if all these be put in the army, what then?

THE CONSISTENT MAN.—One who declares that our cause was never more hopeful than now, that Grant will be driven out of Virginia and Sherman across the Ohio within thirty days, and that peace and independence will [illegible], and then turns round and asks you thirty dollars a bushel for corn and refuses Confederate money for house rent.

After repudiating one third of the currency, conscripting the [illegible] and sending to the field [illegible] to furnish so much [illegible] of exemption from [illegible] the authorities ask the people to have confidence. We hope they'll have it.

Secretary Trenholm has made money by running the blockade and he writes a very good letter and a great many of them, but he cannot restore confidence in Confederate money while government agents pay twenty dollars a gallon for apple brandy.

It is announced that General Bragg, Chief in command for some time past at Richmond, has been relieved, and that he goes at once to take an important command in one of the Southern States.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON TO SEVERAL GENTLEMEN [illegible]

SANDY GROVE, [illegible] Co., GA.,
September 25, 1864.

[illegible] was received several days ago. I have taken time to consider the object which it proposes—"the inauguration of a peace movement at the South." I long for peace as ardently as "the hart panteth for the cooling water brooks." I agree with you, that "this unnatural strife cannot be [illegible] must, at last, solve our difficulties, and the sooner the controversy can be transferred from the field of battle to the forum of rational and honorable negotiation, the better it will be for both governments." I agree with you, that the peace movement at the North should be duly encouraged at the South. To this end, we should lose no occasion, nor omit any proper means to convince the North that we are still, as we always have been, willing to adjust the difficulties between us upon honorable terms. We have avowed our desire for peace and readiness for negotiation, from the very beginning of the war, in every form in which organized communities can give expression to their will. We have avowed it in Executive messages, in Legislative resolves, and Congressional manifestoes.

What more can we do, in view of our situation? Gladly would I do more, if it were possible. But I do not believe that it is. We can inaugurate no movement that would lead to the result so earnestly desired by every friend of humanity, and so urgently demanded by the interests of both sections. Our military situation would seem to forbid even the attempt. The capture of Atlanta and Richmond is regarded by the authorities of the United States, as all that is necessary for our ultimate subjugation. They have captured Atlanta, and General Grant deems the early capture of Richmond is certain, beyond a doubt. What, under the circumstances, would be the probable effect of any peace movement at the South? Would it conciliate the North? Would it inspire the government of the United States with a sense of justice, or forbearance, or magnanimity? So far from this, it would be construed into intimidation on our part, and it would stimulate and intensify the war spirit of the North. It would be regarded as our confession of overthrow, and the premonitory symptom of our readiness to sue for mercy on the bended knees of unconditional surrender.

In view of the avowed object of the war on the part of the Northern government, it is very certain that there can be no peace, upon any honorable terms, so long as its present rulers are in power. The President of the United States has proclaimed emancipation and his determination to enforce it by the sword. He has announced, in advance of any formal offer of negotiation on our part, that he will not treat with rebels (as he is pleased to call the people of the Confederate States) except upon the condition that we lay down our arms, abandon slavery, and return to the Union. He will then grant such terms as may be compatible with his sense of justice, liberality and magnanimity. So long, therefore, as its present rulers are in power, and this policy shall be adhered to, there can be no peace between us and the government of the United States, which will not bring upon us confiscation, social disorganization, poverty, degradation, and intolerable dishonor. What worse would be our doom if subjugated by military power? Subjugation is no worse than the submission offered to us as the only condition of peace. It would at least save to us our honor.

If the people of the United States will change their rulers; if they will repudiate the avowed policy of subjugation; if they will return to a practical recognition of the true principles which underlie the whole structure of American governments, organized to secure and maintain constitutional liberty, the door will soon be opened for an honorable and lasting peace. Peace, upon any other, involves the loss of liberty, because it will be the result of force—not of choice and compact between co-equal and sovereign States. Peace, upon any other terms, means despotism, enthroned in empire—not republicanism founded upon "the consent of the governed" and organized "in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." This is the kind of peace which the United States now propose to enforce upon the people of the Confederate States—the peace of death to constitutional liberty—the stagnant peace of despotism—the peace which chains and prison barrs impose.

I look with anxiety to the approaching Presidential election in the United States. For although the Chicago platform falls below the great occasion, and the nominee still lower, yet the triumph of the Democratic party of the North will certainly secure temporary suspension of hostilities and an effort to make peace by an appeal to reason. They confess that four years of bloody war, as a means of restoring the Union has proven a failure. They declare, that the true principles of American government have been disregarded and trampled under foot, by the present Executive of the United States.—Their success will bring a change of administration and, with that, a change of policy. It will do more, and what is of infinitely greater importance, it will bring the two contending parties, face to face, in the arena of reason and consultation. Then and there can be discussed the history of all our difficulties, the principles involved in the bloody issue and the respective interests of both governments. Such is my conviction of the omnipotence of truth and right, that I feel an abiding confidence, that an honorable peace would ultimately spring from such deliberations.

In their long cherished devotion to the Union of the States—a sentiment which challenges my respect—the people of the North, it seems to me, have fallen into two grave and capital errors.—On the one hand, they attach an undue importance to the mere fact or form of Union, ignoring the principles and objects of the Union, and forgetting that it ceases to be valuable when it fails to secure that object and maintain those principles. On the other hand, they think, that the States of the Confederacy have separated from the United States, in contempt of that Union, in a wanton disposition to insult its flag and to destroy the Government of which it is the emblem. Both opinions are wrong. The old Union was an organisation of States. But it was more; it was such an organization, founded upon great principles, in order to give the most efficient security [illegible] institutions, to organize its own system of labor and to pursue its own career of enterprise, subject to no restriction except such as are expressed in the Federal Constitution. [illegible] of all, that each State should be protected in their [illegible] this; or what is worse, when its [illegible] and, in their opinion, ceased to be valuable to the people of the Confederate States. [illegible] was not resorted to merely to [illegible] the Union. Our people loved the Union and cherished its once glorious flag, for the rich memories that clustered around it. They left it with reluctance and regret to which history will eventually do justice. They were, as they are now, wedded to the principles on which the Union was founded; they separated from it, to vindicate and maintain them. Whether they acted wisely or unwisely must be left to the impartial arbitrament of time and coming events. But no people were ever prompted to so momentous a step, by loftier devotion to constitutional liberty. For this, we are denounced as rebels against the government of the United States, and threatened with the bloody doom of traitors; our country is invaded, our homes desolated and our people slain by hostile armies. We are told, that we must be conquered or exterminated. The North is fighting us to maintain the mere factor form of Union, by force. We are defending ourselves to preserve the great principles which lay at the foundation of the Union. If we be rebels against the one, if disposed to bandy epithets, we might reply that they who advocate and wage this war against us, are traitors to the other. If there is wrong on either or both sides, let impartial history decide who are the greater sinners. This is the naked truth.

When thus viewed, how cruel and [illegible] is this war! Why should the North [illegible] But the [illegible] of the one and the [illegible] of the other [illegible] time and their end, peace. The light already begins to break in upon the thinking and better portion of the Northern people. They begin to see that this war is not waged to restore the Union, in good faith—the Union of the Constitution; but, either to secure disunion by imposing impossible and degrading terms [illegible] or to convert it into a despotism by subjugating the South. Hence the Chicago [illegible] Hence the note of alarm [illegible] is being sounded by a portion of the press and statesmen of the North. They perceive the light, that the people of the North [illegible] which [illegible] threatens to engulf their liberty. Then they will consider negotiation [illegible] Then there will be [illegible] governments and all our strifes and differences solved in conformity to the [illegible] of the parties.

In view of our position, permit me to repeat, I do not see how we can inaugurate any movement likely to lead to an honorable peace. We are the party assailed. Peace movements must come from the assailing party. I would not be understood, however, as standing on any point of etiquette, as to who should take the initiative—I have no such feeling. All I mean to say is that in view of the avowed policy of the United States Government, any advance on our part is already rejected beforehand, and that no [illegible] under any [illegible] upon the conditions announced by its President. I would not hesitate to take the initiative if there was the least hope of a favorable response or an honorable result. But if the Government of the United States should pass into other hands, repudiate the policy of subjugation, and indicate a desire for negotiation, I would, if [illegible], have our Government propose it [illegible] accept the offer of it if tendered by the Federal authorities. Such I believe to be the spirit and temper of our people. Such I am assured is the sentiment of the President of the Confederate States. He has [illegible] it on every occasion which required him to allude to the subject. The North can have peace [illegible]. All they need to do is to let us alone—cease to fight us; or if they prefer, agree to negotiate a peace on terms honorable to both parties. We are willing—always have been willing, and shall continue to be willing. But as long as they fight us, the war must continue. For what can we do, but defend? We have no power to stop their fighting short of unconditional submission to the terms announced by the President of the United States.

Are our people prepared for peace upon these terms? It is an insult to ask the question, [illegible] to suppose, contrary to the whole history of our struggle, that they did not count the cost in the beginning, and have no just appreciation of the mighty principles involved. The President of the Confederate States never uttered anything more true, than when he said to the unofficial messengers of President Lincoln, that we "are not fighting for slavery, but for the right of self government."

So long as the people will keep this great truth in view and [illegible] in the breach of freedom, they cannot be [illegible]. They may have their land desolated, their property destroyed, their towns and cities burned and [illegible] but subjugated they never can be. We cannot have peace so long as the present rulers of the United States are in power. We may not, even if the Chicago movement should be successful. But let us wait and hope for the change and for peace. If it come not then we must rely upon the omnipotence of truth and right, and the judicious economy and use of the means which God has given us. Patience, fortitude, courage, hope and faith are as much elements of heroic patriotism as they are of Christian perfection. It is indispensable to cherish them with untiring devotion, as the only condition on which liberty can be gained or preserved. Her christening, from the begining, was the baptism of blood. She requires her votaries to look aloft and [illegible] around her altar, [illegible] to die freemen, rather than live slaves. If this be the spirit of the people, ultimate success will be the reward of sufferings and sacrifices. For their encouragement, history is replete with examples, of which, none is more [illegible] of [illegible] than that of the revolution of 1776. [illegible] the Confederacy [illegible]

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

WAR NEWS.

GEORGIA.

The telegraph has been silent as to military operations in Georgia ever since that "glorious news" was flashed on the wires from Lagrange, and perhaps it is best it should be so. We give such speculations as we find through the Georgia papers, but we confess there is not much comfort in them:

[From the Macon Confederacy.]

BLUE MOUNTAIN, ALA.,
Thursday Morning, Oct. 13, 1864.

The Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad runs from Selma to this point, a distance of 135 miles. I suppose I hazard nothing by saying it's the best road in the Confederacy, kept in good condition, and averages over twenty miles an hour. The principal towns through which it passes are Planterville, Montevallo, Columbiana and Talladega. The capacity of the road will be tested in the coming [illegible], and it's a subject of congratulation that everything is in such good order.

I avail myself of the first mail after my arrival to give you such reliable news as I have been able to gather relative to the army, knowing the difficulties you encounter in getting the truth from the numerous sensational dispatches and rumors that reach you. I have found it to be a singular fact that people in the rear are generally three or four days ahead of time. Occasionally they are so far in advance that the truth never overtakes them.

The army of Tennessee left Palmetto on the morning of the 29th of September, crossing the Chattahoochee river at Phillips' and Moore's bridges. From these points it made a straight march for Powder Springs and Lost Mountain. Arriving at the latter place, French's Division, of Stewart's Corps, was detached, and struck the railroad at Big Shanty, seven miles above Marietta. Here it captured 250 prisoners, arms and camp stores, and immediately began tearing up the railroad in the direction of Marietta. The demolition was complete to the foot of Kennesaw Mountain. The mountain was fortified and occupied by a Federal force, and this point commanded the railroad so that its destruction could not be prosecuted further in that direction. Returning to Big Shanty, the road was destroyed to Acworth, where 200 more prisoners were captured, with arms and stores of various kinds. Thence to Allatoona, making in all twelve miles. This work is represented to have surpassed Rousseau's job on the Opelika and Montgomery road. Embankments were dug away, deep cuts [illegible] filled up with trees and large stones, cross-ties were burned, and the iron bent so as to be entirely unfit for use until carried to a foundry.

At Allatoona, 300 *Federals* were strongly entrenched. French's division attacked and drove them from three lines of works, in fact, from all but their principal fortification, cutting them off from their supply of ammunition, when, so the report goes, General F. received information of large reinforcements arriving, and ordered his division to fall back. I don't vouch for this, not fully understanding it, and don't undertake to explain it. The enemy's loss was heavy. So was ours. The fighting was at close quarters—bayonets were crossed—and the division had to be ordered thrice to fall back before they obeyed. The division rejoined the army, and the report that it was cut off is not true.

I think our people are the most unreasonable in some respects, of any on the globe. Their anxiety for success causes their expectation and credulity to exceed all bounds. When the skies begin to brighten, and partial success crown our arms, they immediately get greedy and seem to expect the General commanding to eat the entire Yankee army for breakfast, and because his appetite is unequal to the task, public expectation is disappointed and croaking and complaining are all one can hear. This is wrong, and no General, however great his abilities or success, could satisfy such unreasonable minds.

There's one good thing I can tell you. This gallant army was never in better spirits. As the march is northward, there is one continued shout for miles. The men cheer Gen. Hood when he comes about them, and say if he will only take them back to Tennessee, they will be perfectly satisfied and fare well on one ear of corn apiece per day. Confidence is restored and enthusiasm is returning.

But there's the whistle. The train will soon be starting, and this must go. "Sorrow may endure for a night, but joy cometh with the morning."

BURLEY.

THE GEORGIA MILITIA.

Macon presents, at present, quite a military appearance. The militia have nearly all arrived and are being armed. We have not been able to learn what direction has been given to their future operations. Gen. Smith and staff are in the city.

PERSECUTION OF WOMEN REBUKED.—From a speech by Gov. Seymour in Philadelphia, some days ago, we extract the following:

"What, I ask, in God's name, in this land of ours, are men so lost to all sense of manhood, that they would tear the gentle sister and the loving wife from their homes, because they cherish a love for those who may be fighting under the flag of the South? Now, I care not how severely war may be waged against men; but I do protest in the name of all civilization; I do protest by the love we bear to our families; I do protest in the name of the most sacred relationship which existed in our homes, that to punish a woman for an exhibition of true womanhood, for clinging with love and tenderness even to the erring, is a piece of mean tyranny, unparalleled in history."

Truer words were never spoken and the infamous tyrants of the North who have imprisoned and persecuted women for sympathizing with their husbands, brothers or other kindred in the Confederate army deserve to be lashed through the world. And how much better are those by whose authority women and children have been arrested and penned like cattle, without the shadow of authority of law, here in North Carolina? When the history of these times are written up we hope that justice will be done to petty tyrants as well as to martyrs and heroes.

[illegible] are transferred to [illegible] will we fight [illegible]. He must [illegible]. An uncompromising Abolitionist, believing, no doubt, in universal equality, writes from North Carolina, and explains his troubles to the New York Tribune. He recommends also a remedy from which it will be seen that the negro is by no means free or equal, even under the millennial rule of Father Abraham.

[illegible]

SIR: [illegible] information on the [illegible] North Carolina. You will have seen by the papers that the [illegible]

Now, as to the position of the negro: The loyal States are called upon to furnish half a million of men, with the right to obtain as many of them as they can, of any color. [illegible] Except in this way, these States, whose vital interests depend upon the success of the war, are even asked to furnish a man or pay a dollar for their own freedom or redemption. The doctrine that we are to fight the battles, furnish the money, and do all the work, makes us slaves of the South, and makes the poor whites and the negroes of the South occupy a position far above the Northern freeman. We have in this little department about twenty thousand negroes, almost entirely fed at the public expense. Among them are about fifteen hundred ablebodied men, every way competent to be soldiers. We offer them bounties of two, three or five hundred dollars, beside the government pay and bounties, and nine-tenths of them spurn it with more indifference than the Northern freeman does when you ask him to enlist. In the last two weeks, fifty agents, with piles of money, have obtained about as many men—that is, one man to an agent.

[illegible]

Now this should not be. I will give you the reason, and then propose a remedy. The negroes are naturally confiding and full of faith and hope. He looks upon this war as one for their deliverance. They have full faith in its success; in fact, they never seem to doubt its final issue and their entire freedom. They therefore feel no responsibility about it, and do not see that they have any work to do to accomplish it. As soon as they [illegible] these opinions are confirmed by our treatment of them. We furnish them with houses to live in, land to work, tools to work with, [illegible], food to live on, and whether they work or play, they will have the same care [illegible] upon their part.

[illegible]

A good business man would manage the whole thing with half the expense and [illegible] the profit to them, by showing them that they [illegible] the arms of the Government over a [illegible] which they could [illegible] for themselves.

But as to the able-bodied, every man of them ought to be conscripted, just as much and upon the same principle as we conscript and force to Government use every horse, mule, or other moving power we find here. I care not in his matter for race, color, class or condition. Anything that will serve as a power to break down rebellion should be used, in any way known to the law of war. I would take every man, pay them the same pay and bounty as a Northern white man, and put them all into the ranks to fight for their freedom and the Government which thereby guarantees it to them. Between them and the poor whites there is but a shade of difference in the latter's favor, and a good many considerations against him.

MORAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL COMMENT.

Negro emancipation is a great thing, but far greater will be the emancipation of four millions of human beings with skins like our own, from that vile and degraded condition to which the slavery of the black race in their localities has reduced them. This is the Southern poor man's war more than the negroes'.

I would offer the white men muskets, axes and spades to get a living with, the same as I would compel the negro to take them, and all unfit for the field I would furnish them work according to their several capacities and pay for their labor.

NEW LAWS IN ALABAMA.—Alabama will be decidedly an unsafe State for law breakers to reside in. Among the acts passed at the late session of the Alabama Legislature was one which makes the crimes of negro stealing, horse stealing, burglary, robbery and arson, punishable with death by hanging without discretion of the jury. Another to punish by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for a term not exceeding five years, any impressing officer who violates the impressment law, in any shape or form, in the execution, or pretended execution of the same.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The Rev. A. D. BLACKWOOD will preach a Masonic Funeral on the 4th Sabbath in the present month, of I. MATTHEWS, at the late residence of said Matthews, seven miles Northwest of Raleigh.

Masons are invited by the widow to attend.

Oct. 19-4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED

A GOOD GRIST MILLER OVER FIFTY YEARS OF age. Apply to
W. R. RICHARDSON.
Oct 21-tf

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FROM this Department to the soldiers' families in the State, a large lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.—This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and may be sold at $22.50 per pair, to the soldiers' families, and in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family.—These cards are only intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be [illegible] at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

Oct 21-d1w w4t.

State papers copy; Dailies six times others four times and forward bill to Maj. Dowd.

WANTED.

25 SHARES N. C. RAILROAD STOCK.
[illegible] N. C. Coupons, old.
2000 N. C. Railroad Coupons
2000 Bank Notes.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.
Oct 21-d1t*